THE INDIAN BAYADERES.

THE INDIAN BAYADERES.

Paris, September.—The great noyelty of the week is the arrival of a band of real Bsyaderes, brought to this county from India, by M. Tardvel. There is not the slightest doubt that these are properly-authenticated importations, and that no deceit was intended. It is said that the utmost difficulty was experienced in obtaining the permission of their superior to their visiting Europe. A law suit, in which she had engaged at Pondicherry, and which there was every prospect of her loosing decided her to consent, and to accompany them herself. You will have seen by the papers that this old woman is mened Fille, and that she is exceedingly particular in all that relates to their comfort and morals.—Just as the vessel was about to sail, the Brahmins came in crowds to judge for themselves if the accommodation was such as they could approve of.

One of these girls (Amary) had been beloved for some time by a young Brahmin. He had not, it appears, made much impression on her heart, as she looked coldly on when he rushed forward and threw himself at her feet imploring her not to leave him. He could not be torn from her presence; his tears and lamentation were sufficient to excite emotion in a whole troop of dancing girls. Amany remained severe and inflexible; and at last, in order to put an end to the scene, the order was given to weigh anchor. The unhappy Brahmin hesitated for some time, and the general opinion

order was given to weigh anchor. The unhappy Brab-min hesitated for some time, and the general opinion was that the same vessel would bring to Europe a troop was that the same vessel would bring to Europe a troop of Bayaderes and a priest of the pagoda; but at last he turned towards the dome of the temple and murmured forth a fragment of a sacred song; he gave a parting glance at his hard heated mistress and plunged into the sea. In a short time he reached the shore by swimning, and the passengers could see him-standing in his white drapery like a statue, until distance commingled together all objects.

During the wavage, the women indulged in the great-

During the voyage, the women indulged in the great-During the voyage, the women indulged in the greatest merriment, while the men remained apart, silent and sad. When heavy weather arose, they chaunted together, sitting in a circle, a melancholy air, which also accompanies the sacred dances. Nothing could be more singular than this plaintive chaunt, broken by the storm—sometimes lost altogether, and sometimes coming over the ear like a weakened echo. For some days after their arrival at Bordeaux, they lived on milk and fruit. They only use vessels without crack or spot; they afterwards prepared fish in their country fashion, of which they eat with great moderation. I yesterday had the good fortune to meet with a young physician of Bordeaux, who was present when these Children of the Air appeared at a private house for the first time in Bordeaux, who was present when these Children of the Air appeared at a private house for the first time in Europe. Only a few persons were present. Their curiosity was excited to the highest pitch when a noise of tittle bells was heard in the outside room. The door opeaed, and five women of a bright copper color, advanced, with a regular step, gracefully covered with a thin robe of white inuslin, which scarcely covered the bosom and shoulders. The five heads bent down simultaneously to the floor, and they made a salam with both hands. Behind the dancers came they move both hands. Behind the dancers came three men, erect and calm. One of them was old; he was distinguishd by three white lines on the forehead and arm, and his business was to play the cymbals. The other two were young; one of them carried a long cylindrical drum which he struck with the extremity of his fingers; the other played a sort of pipe, sounding something like an obone. The five Bayaderes remained for sometime immoveable in the middle of the room, as if to allow the commany to immove them. immoveable in the middle of the room, as if to allow the company to inspect them fully. Their costume was brilliant and original; a golden girdle went tightly round their waist, and helped to sustain a striped pantaloon of Indian muslin. Their white robe was rolled round their bust, allowing, through its folds, their dark skin to appear, shining like silk. They poised themselves on the very extremity of their feet, bending together vo-luptuously like five young cedars moved by the same breeze. They all wore on the summit of the head a gilt skull-cap of curved lines, on which was engraved breeze. They all wore on the summit of the head a gilt skull-cap of curved lines, on which was engraved a serpent with seven heads. Round their arms were India bracelets of curious shape; golden rings were suspended from their nostrils, their lips, and their ears. Their dark hair, black and rough, was platted on the top of the head, and fell down behind in two long plats. top of the head, and fell down behind in two long plats A band of gold went round the forehead. The expression of their features was very different. Amany's face was mild and gentle; she is tall and slight; her smile is beautiful; her age may be about eighteen.—Somdiroun, on the contrary, is imperions and bold; her eye is very singular; it is of burning black, swimming in a vast blue enamel, and absolutely darting fire; she is about fourteen years old. Of the other three, one is like the last; another is a girl of six; and the last is the old dancer, Fille, the leader of the troop.

At last they moved and commenced the dance. The drum was struck, the pipe uttered the sounds, and the cymbals were in motion. A melancholy chant proceeds from the lips of the five dancers—a sacred poem; one

ymbals were in metion. A meiancholy chain portion the lips of the five dancers—a sacred poem; one of the incarnations of Vishou. They dart forward; by degrees their countenances get animated, the pupil the eye rolls about, their arms are thrown aloft, the the eye rolls about, their arms are thrown aloft, their bodies bend with vigorous suppleness, their hands meet; not a vein, a muscle, a nerve which is not in action; you would say that their bodies are liquid, and that the wind uplifts them, so light and general is the movement; they advance, retire, pass here and there, and intermingle their steps; the character of the dance is varied—grotesque, amatory, mocking, and always coquettish; at one time they looked like Chinese figures in porcelain, at another like Fanny Esler dancing the Cachuca; their cymhals go more quickly—the player is in ecstacies; at another like ranny Ester dancing the Cacnuca; their cymbals go more quickly—the player is in ecstacies; suddenly M. Tardivel gave a sign to stop, and a low salam concludes the dance. Amany afterwards alone gave a love dance, in which she represented all the movements of a couriship with wonderful effect. The little thing also danced a comic action, which was armsing enough.

Extract of a letter from N. P. Willis.

The first of September, and a frost! The farmers from the hills are mourning over their buckwheat, but the river-mist saved all which lay low enough for its white wreath to cover: and mine, though sown on the hill side, is at misk mark, and so escaped.—Nature seems to intend that I shall take kindly to farming, and has spared my first crop even the usual calamities. I have lost but an acre of corn, I think, and that by the crows, who are privileged marauders, welcome at least to build in the Omega, and take their tithe without rent-day or molestation. I like their noise though discordant. It is the minor in the anthem of nature—making the song of the gay black bird, and the cheery chirp of the robin and the oriel, more gay and cheerier. Then there is a sen-timent about their raven family, and for Shakspeare's lines and his dear sake, I love them.

Some say the rayens foster forlorn children. The while their own birds famish in their nests."

The very name of a good deed shall protect them. Who shall say that poetry is a vain art, or that poets are irresponsible for the moral of their vese? For Burn's sake, not ten days since, I beat off my dog from the nest of a field mouse, and forbid the mowers to cut the grass over her. She has had a poet for her friend, and her thatched roof is sacred. I should not like to hang about the neck of my soul all the evil that, by the last day, shall have had its seed in Byron's poem of the Corsair. It is truer of poetry than of most other matters, that

"More water glideth by the mill

But I am slipping into a sermon.

Our weather to-day is a leaf out of October's book, soft, yet invigorating. The harvest moon seems to have forgotten her mantle last night, for there lies on the landscape a haze, that to be so delicate, should be born of moonlight. The boys report plenty of deer tracks in the woods close by us, and the neigh-bors tell me they browse in troops on my buckwheat by the light of the moon. Let them! I have neither trap nor gun on my premises, and Shakspeare shall be their sentinel too. At least, no Robin or Diggory shall shoot them without complaint of damage; though if you were here, dear doctor, I should most likely borrow a gun and lie down with you in the buckwheat to see you bring down the fattest. And so do our partialities modify our benevolence. I fear I should compound for a visit by the slaughter of the whole herd. Perhaps you will come to shoot deer, and with that pleasant hope I will close my letter.

We published a few days since an article on the extraction of teeth, taken from Waldie's Library.— It would seem by the following extract of an article in relation to this subject, that the importance of the iscovery is considered by some persons, at least not a little doubtful:

a little doubtful:

"The statement is so decidedly outrageous upon truth and common sense, that a refutation on its first appearance was considered unnecessary, but as the papers have copied the article, it is but an act of justice to expose the imposition. In the first place, there is no such ligament, as that spoken of by this learned dentist, and in the second place, it is evident to every intelligent anatomist, that the teeth of a dead subject, (after the flesh and soft parts have been entirely removed from the jaw) are not extricated any easier than from the jaws of those still living."

The Exploring Expedition from Norfolk for South Seas, was passed September 15th, latitude 35, longitude 20 30.

From the Rutland (VL) Herald, of Oct. 9.

A Scene of Horror and Murder.—The editor of this paper was summoned from bed on Friday morning last, at the dawn of day, as a member of an inquest to examine the case of a female lying dead at a dwelling house about two miles out of the village, at a place called Hayti, supposed to have been murdered. On repairing to the spot the board of jurors went into the house, and after being duly qualified by the coroner, Gen. Brown, proceeded to the examination and inquiry. And such a revolting scene of horror and bloodshed is probably without a parallel. From the testimony there seemed to be no doubt resting on the minds of the jury, that the deceased, Sophia Daman, came to her end by being wilfully murdered by Henry Daman, her husband, by cutting her throat. This we believe was the substance of the verdlet in the case.

Some of the testimony disclosed in the examination, was too revolting to relate in this public manner. But we will attempt to give some of the particulars.

The house was characterized as one of ill fame—

ner. But we will attempt to give a sone of ill fame—ticulars.

The house was characterized as one of ill fame—had been visited that night by wretches equally detestable in our view, with some of those who dwelt therein, but not so well known—that a controversy had taken place between the husband, Daman, and his wife the deceased, in relation to the visitors, and had taken place between the husband, Daman, and his wife, the deceased, in relation to the visitors, and that in the affray, Damon procured a razor while his wife was in bed and cut her throat nearly from ear to ear, severing the windpipe, and both the great arteries nearly cut off. He then attempted to cut his own throat, but did not so effectually succeed as to destroy life. He admitted that he killed his wife, and intended to destroy himself, not having any desire to live longer, and we should so judge from his wretched appearance at that time. It further appearance in gridence that those who visited the house sire to live longer, and we should so judge from his wretched appearance at that time. It further appeared in evidence that those who visited the house that night carried with them a jug of rum, or that a jug of rum was brought into the room just before the controversy—and that Daman drank of it two or three times, that there was another man and his wife in another bed in the room on the floor when the dispute commenced between Daman and his wife—that this man who belonged to the house remained there in bed when the murder was committed—his wife being frightened had left the room and the house—the man in bed on the floor had a child the house—the man in bed on the floor had a child with him, left there by the mother—and his location was such, that his views of the transactions on the other bed was chiefly obstructed, as there was then no light in the room except what was derived from the moon through the windows—there was a woman in another room in the house who related among other things that she was so frightened by the racket in and about the house that she leaped out the window and ran to the neighbors—did not seem to know what was gaine on in the other nart of the house.

what was going on in the other part of the house.

It may seem to the reader from these facts that

Damon might be led to commit this atrocious deed on account of jealousy, or in consequence of discovering some criminal intercourse of his wife, with other male persons. But it was disclosed in evidence, revolting and incredible as it may seem, that the husband, if he deserves the name, tolerated and the nusband, if he deserves the name, tolerated and was privy to this intercourse, and sought out and invited this infamous employment for the sake of the gain thereby derived from it! And it was "the wages" of this worse than the brutal conduct that led to the revolting scene above attempted to be deserved.

Daman's wound was dressed on the morning that the above transaction took place, and in the course of the day was committed to prison; and on Saturday was taken before Justice Brown for examination. The evidence being very similar, as we are informed, he was recommitted.

informed, he was recommitted.

The inquiry now is, when will the criminal be tried? By the present laws organizing our courts, without some special proceedings he cannot have a trial till next September. It is to be hoped, however, that a special session will be called for the purpose.

HORRID.—On the 22d ult., Alonzo Purdy, an active and promising son of Mr. James Purdy, of Milton, Orange County, was deliberately shot by a vile, vicious boy, named John Baker. Young Purdy had been gunning with another boy named Staples, and Baker joined them, took Purdy's gun and hunted with it for some time. After he returned the gun, Purdy re-loaded it, and Baker again desired to fire it, which Purdy refused. Afterward Purdy and Staples sat down their guns, and climbed into a tree to pick gapes, which run upon it Baker coming up, took P.'s gun, and exclaimed that they were stealing grapes, and he would shoot them; epon which he took deliberate sim and fired. Fifteen shots were lodged in Staples's legs, and he fell to the ground so violently as to stun him. When he came to his senses, he perceived Purdy hanging by his feet in the tree, and the blood flowing profusely from his head. Upon being taken down his right eye was found to be shot out, and lay upon his cheek; his left eye was also penetrated with a shot, which reached the brain; his teeth were torn out, and his tongue shot to pieces. Sixty-six shots were lodged in his face. He lingered in extreme agony, unable to speak, until the 2d instant, when he expired. Baker has fied, but the officers are in pursuit of him. A more cold-blooded and malicious act we have hardly ever been called on to record. We knew young Purdy well, and believe him to have been a well-disposed child, incapable of injuring any one. HORRID.-On the 22d ult., Alonzo Purdy, an active

act we have hardly ever been called on to record. We knew young Purdy well, and believe him to have been a well-disposed child, incapable of injuring any one. We hope that the murderer may be arrested, and made to suffer for an offence, which appears so truly hellish and demoniac, as scarcely to be entitled to a place in the catalogue of human offences.—Westchester Spy.

An English paper gives the following account of the death of an individual from that terrible disease,

Most Horrible Death.-On Saturday week an adjourned inquest was held at the Champion, Prin-cess street, Lisson grove, on the body of John M'Lel-lan, whose death occurred under the following circumstances. The jury first proceeded to view the

cumstances. The jury first proceeded to view the body of the unfortunate man, which presented a spectacle too horrible to describe, the face being entirely eaten away, and the whole body being one mass of sores, from top to toe. From the depositions it appeared, that the deceased was the driver of a cab and horse the property of Mr. W. Johnson, a cab owner, at the west end of the town. On the evening of Friday week, the deceased came home and complained of having a cold. He took some gruel and went to bed. On the following day large lumps or swellings began to make their appearance under the jaw and on the nose, which, as well as the eyes, emitted a great deal of running.

"The eyes gradually became worse, and full of holes, and the nose and jaw broke out into dreadful sores. Medical aid was called in, but the gentleman who attended was unable to tell the nature of the disease. On Wednesday week deceased was conveyed in a cab to Sir Astley Cooper, who examined him, and pronounced it to be the glanders, caught from a horse. The deceased's medical attendant subsequently fell in with his opinion; but all remedies were found of no avail. The unfortunate man gradually became worse and entirely insensible. In the space of two days his nose fell from his face, and his eyes became like a colander, both emitting a thick mucous running. He, however, about a quarter of an horse, before his death which took place on Tursmucous running. He, however, about a quarter of an hour before his death, which took place on Thursan hour before his death, which took place on Thursday evening, recovered his senses, and stated that he had got his death by wiping the horse, which was glandered, with his pocket handkerchief, and then incautiously using the same to wipe his own nose. He expired in the most excruciating agony. The jury returned a verdict—That deceased died from glanders accidentally caught from a horse, of which he was the driver. The jury declared that they could not be satisfied unless the horse was killed. The proprietor expressed his readiness to assent to their proposal, and the animal was accordingly de-stroyed."

Extraordinary Preservation of the Human Body.

On the 15th June, 1832, Capt. Mead, and his clerk, of the steamboat Homer, both died of Cholera, and were buried side by side in Louisiana, fifteen miles below Natchez. By the caving in of the bank of the river in February, 1836, three years and eight months afterwards, the coffins became exposed, and the gentleman who owned the plantation had them removed back out of the way of the river. The very great disparity in the weight of the collins suggested the curiosity of opening them. The one known to contain the body of the clerk, by its being smaller than the other, was found to contain little smaller than the bones, the grave clothes, &c. being in a state of the most perfect decay. But the body of Capt. Mead was found to be in every respect as full, Capt. Mead was found to be in every respect as full, sound and undecayed as when he was buried. It had every appearance, as well to the eye as by handling the limbs, of a body recently deceased. The grave clothes, winding sheet, &c. were also as sound as they ever were. His coffin was of cypress plank, such as is generally used, and both bodies were interred about three feet below the surface. The circumstance is unaccounted for by our informant, but no fact can be better authenticated than this is in every particular as we have stated it.—Nat. Cour.

The Quebec Mercury, of Saturday, states that "the Malabar, 74, sailed on Friday for Pictou, leaving only H. M. brig Inconstant in port. The Inconstant is to convey His Excellency the Governor General, family and suite to England, and the present arrangement is understood to be that she will sail for the Chespage on the let proxime, with the Countees of Danham and understood to be that she will sail for the Chesapeake on the 1st proximo, with the Countess of Dorham and family and part of the suite. And that His Excellency will leave Quebec on the 27th instant, and proceed to Montreal, thence to Washington, and afterwards to such place as may be fixed on for his final embarkation."

Singular Adventure of Four Boys.—In that well-known and often visited Miduleton Dale, where the towering rocks stand in such majestic grandeur, capped with forest trees and mantling ivy, the threatening attitude of which has often struck with the sublimest admiration and awe the mind of the idle wanders the careless pecker in and the instelli wanderer, the careless pedestrian, and the tasteful and inquiring tourist—amidst the erags which sur-round the base of one of these suppendons rocks is a narrow creek, which leads through a long and a narrow creek, which leads through a long and rugged subterranean passage into a cavern called "The Wonder," but which, owing to its dangerous and rugged path, is not often visited but by the most enterprising and curious, and the most daring children of the High Peakers. Four boys of the latter description, from the village of Eyam, about the age of eleven years, ambitious to explore the secret cavern and narrow windings of "The Wonder," a few days ago provided themselves with a candle, and immediately after dinner proceeded to carry their purpose into effect. Various are the reports as to the length of this cavern; some asserting that it extends for several miles under the neighboring hills. It is not often explored further than about 300 or 400 yards; to which point it appears our youthful subterraneous travellers extended their route, when, unfortunately for them, a drop of water from the top of terraneous travellers extended their route, when, unfortunately for them, a drop of water from the top of
the rock extinguished their light, and left them in total darkness in the gloomy cavern. Night came on,
and their parents began to be uneasy about their abscnee, and not returning home when darkness began
to cover the earth, immediate search was made for
them, and every inquiry among their playfellows;
when it happened that they found one to whom it
appears this scheme of exploring "The Wonder"
had been communicated. Provided with lights and
mining clothes, two men immediately started at midnight to seek for them, when at the extremity of the mining clothes, two men immediately started at midnight to seek for them, when at the extremity of the
cavern they found the little daring creatures fast
asleep, with their clothes torn, scratched, bruised,
and bleeding from the wounds they had received in
their attempts to make their way out in darkness.—
From their own account it appears, that after the
light was extinguished, they made several attempts
to find their way back in vains after which they light was extinguished, they made several attempts to find their way back in vain; after which they knelt down and repeated their prayers, and then tried again, without any greater success. They then prayed again and again, and each time attempted in vain to get back, till exhausted and wounded by falling over the ragged pieces of rock which line the windings of the cavern, and terrified by their awful situation, they sank into sleep, in which state they were found.

Arab Poetry.—The following is an extract from Captain Lyon's Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, and furnishes an interesting picture of the ndness of the Arabs for poetry:

"Some of these songs abound with poetical images—for example, a lover will compare his mistress to a young date just ripened; the jetty hue of her skin to the wing of a raver; her tech to pearls; her eyes to the sun, and her breath to the altar of her eyes to the sun, and her breath to the altar of roses; her words to musk; her voice to the erbab; and her kisses to honey, or the sugar brought from Egypt. The Arab songs are also very pretty, and generally in the same style. A young man once took much pains to teach me one, composed, as he said, by a relation of his own. He sang it, as is the Arabcustom, in a voice low and monotonous, though far from disagreeable. The hero of the piece is one of the Waled Suliman; he is riding to see a girl whom he admires, but who belongs to another tribe. As nearly as I can recollect, the words ran thus:

"Here I am, well mounted, on a horse whose

As nearly as I can recollect, the words ran thus:

"'Here I am, well mounted, on a horse whose ears are like pens, who runs like an antelope, and knows none but his master. My new red cap becomes me well; my sword is sharp, my pistols well cleaned, and my belt shines in the sun. As the heart of a pigeon beats when she finds she is robbed of her young, so will my love's heart beat when she sees me. She will not allow the dog to bark, and she will leave the tent as if in search of wood. Should her kinsmen see her with me, she shall not fall under their displeasure. I will lift her on my horse, and fly with her; for my steed has ears like pens, he runs like an antelope, and knows none but his master. My new tagaia becomes me well, my sword is sharp, my pistols clean, and my belt shines in the sun."

An Attempt to Examine the Dead Sea .- The following is an extract from a letter dated Syria in the Southern Religious Telegraph, dated Beyroot, March

"I mentioned on a former occasion, that an attempt had been made by an Irish gentleman to explore the Dead Sea, but that he was taken sick and died. The attempt has been renewed by a Mr. Moore. He applied to the government of Jerusalem for aid and protection; not getting what he wished, he applied to still higher authority, and as I understand, to the Vice Roy of Ezypt. After waiting and trying for six or eight months, and perhaps more, in vain, he had to abandon the attempt. The Turks have a strange unwillingness to grant such Turks have a strange unwillingness to grant such requests. They make a kind of merit in refusing permission in such cases. It is much to be regretted that this last effort has failed, as a full account of said sea would have a peculiar interest to the christian world at large." tian world at large."

Value of the Pound Sterling.—Messrs. Isaac Carow, D. Lord, jr., and J. P. Hall, being appointed referees on a case wherein it became necessary to determine the legal value of the pound sterling, have decided that the said legal value, not regarding the fluctuations of exchange, is four dollars, eighty-five cents and eight mills. The decision is founded upon the act of June, 1834, entitled "an act regulating the value of certain gold coins within the United States," by which it is declared that the gold coins of Great Britain, not less than 22 carats fine, shall pass current as money in the United States, by weight, at the rate of 94 cents and 8 mills to the pennyweight. The lawful weight of the sovereign or pound ster-The lawful weight of the sovereign or pound ster-ling, according to the decision of these referees, is 5 pennyweights, 3 grains, and a fraction which is de-signated as 5 mi.—but what the abbreviation stands signated as 5 mi.—but what the abbreviation stands for we do not know. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 5th, 1838, the weight of the sovereign is stated to be 113 grains and 18 twelve-hundred-and-fourth parts of a grain, of pure gold; and its value, according to the mint valuation of the United States, four dollars, eighty-seven cents, and seven-hundred-and-twentieth parts of a cent.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

TEXAS.—Houston papers to the 22d ult. have been eccived by the editor of the New Orleans Boe. The official returns of the election for President and Vice President of Texas show that Gen. Lamar has been chosen President almost unanimously, and that Burne is the successful candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Houston Banner of the 21st states that a most decided feeling of hostility towards the government and people manifests itself among the Indian tribes on the western and northwestern frontier. Captain Love, who, together with some fifteen others, left San Antonio a few months since for the purpose of trading with the Cumanches, and for whose safety fears had been entertained, has fallen a victim to the bad faith of thos tained, has fallen a victim to the bad faith of those among whom he had gone with a view to traffic. The scaips and cloths of the party were carried into Precedo by certain Cumanche Indians, as evidence of the zeal and fidelity with which they were prepared to execute their bond of blood to the Mexican government.—The Lipaus are said to be now on the Rio Grande, holding direct intercourse with Mexico, of a nature similar to that which, it is believed, her secret emissaries and agents have for some time past been keeping no with agents have for some time past been keeping up the tribes along the whole extent of the Indian borde tions from the treachery of these savages serious commotions are looked for daily.

From the New Orleans Bee. CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Extract from the statement of the situation of the

New Orleans Banks, on t	he 1st October.	
	Circulation.	Specie.
Canal Bank,	\$167,055	\$76,625
Carrollton Bank,	624,755	171,473
Citizens' Bank,	38,545	389,711
City Bank,	575,005	203,711
Commercial Bank,	508,525	423,254
Consolidated Bank,	216,225	76,353
Exchange Bank,	462,695	37,460
Gas Bank,	654,850	200,304
Improvement Bank,	747,210	199,269
Louisiana State Bank,	103,190	145,250
Louisiana Bank,	162,052	307,948
Merchanics and Traders	Bank, 612,275	185,750
Merchants' Bank,	62,385	337,116
Orleans Bank,	423,846	205,460
Union Bank,	1,293,230	696,430
Atchafalaya Bank,	195,105	36,013
Total	96 976 949	62 640 102

Total, \$6,876,848 \$3,642,127 Deduct the notes held by the different banks on this day, 2,027,225 Actual circulation.

Isaac Roach (Whig) has been elected by the City Councils in Philadelphia, Mayor of that city, by a vote of 18 to 14 John S. Warner was chosen at the same meeting, agent of the Girard estate.

METALLIC CURRENCY .- Of all the oppressive and METALLIC CURRENCY.—Of all the oppressive and uninous doctrines of the administration, none has been more strongly marked with imposition and fraud than its warfare upon Bank Credit, and its fallacious advo-cacy of a Metallic Corrency. In a country like France, cacy of a Metallic Corrency. In a country like France, where the labor of many millions for a long series of centuries, has accumulated and hoarded countless wealth, such a currency may be sustained. Nothing is more obvious than the axiom of Ricanno, that whatsomore obvious than the axiom of RICARDO, that whatsoever part of the national property goes to provide the
medium of exchange, is wholly inoperative with regard
to production. It is so much abstracted from the common stock of property and capital, to pay for the signs
of value, by which business is transacted. A wealthy
nation may employ gold and silver; it can afford the
luxury, if it be one, to count its game with expensive
markers. But for a young and comparatively poor nation—which is just cutting down its forests and clearing
out its fields—to exchange the products of its labor in
the purchase of a costly medium of commerce, can be
vindicated on no maxim of public policy or common
sense.

"The use of paper, instead of gold"—says a distin-"The use of paper, instead of gold"—says a distinguished writer on Political Economy, Mr. Ricardo, "substitutes the cheapest in place of the most expensive medim, and enables the country, without loss to any individual, to exchange all the gold which it before used for this purpose, for raw materials, utensils and food, by the use of which both its wealth and its enjoyments are increased."

ments are increased."

"Increase of the quantity of the precious metals," says Mr. Mill., "which diminishes the value of them, gradually diminishes and tends to destroy the power of exporting other commodities; the diminution of the quantity of the precious metals, which increases their value, increases, by a similar process, the motive to exportation of other commodities, and, of course, in a state of freedom, the curetity exported."

dom, the quantity exported." dom, the quantity exported."

Perhaps there is no country in the world which enjoys a safer and better currency than Scotland. It is not many months since the Scotch system of banking was the theme of universal eulogy in our Tory journals.—

And yet there is no specie in Scotland. Mr. McCulouk, whom the Globe considers very high authority in such matters, observes, in an article in the Edinburgh Review, that there "is hardly a single sovereign in the "pocket or the coffers of sny individual in this part of the empire, (Scotland); and yet it would be rather difficult to show that this circumstance inflicts upon us any material injury. We do not know that the circulation of large quantities of coin in a country is of any lation of large quantities of coin in a country is of any importance." Mr. Artwoop made a similar statement in the English House of Commons. He said that no guineas had been seen in Scotland for the last hundred ears, except as whist-markers on some dowager's card

Thus it appears that the conclusion of the most sagacious political economists coincide with the common sense of the people—that the cheapest, most convenient and most desirable currency is one of redeemable paper.—N. Y. Cour. and Enq.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

The history of Friday, the 12th October, is now well understood. At the instigation of Mr. Ingersoll, a palpable violation of law was committed; thirty thousand citizens were disfranchised at his bidding; a scene of disorder exhibited in the face of the pubic, and as its fruit Mr. Ingersoll obtains an inc te and falsified certificate of his right to a seat in

And at what cost to his friends and party is this poor personal triumph purchased ? If, as is asserted by them, the Van Buren candidates to the Legislature were elected on the face of the returns, their right is defeated or endangered by this act. If it were even doubtful, as we believe it was, which party had succeeded, the chance for the county ticket in case of a contest was at least as good, as that of the Congressmen. Let it be supposed that in consequence of the illegal omission of the Northern Liberties returns, the Legislature refer the question back to people; the chance of the Whig ticket will be fat better than ever, if the spirit of the constituency of the Northern Liberties be what we take it to be, and a new canvass at a disadvantage is imposed on Mr. Ingersoll's friends. Let the matter be viewed as it may, no sober-minded man can regard it as other than a sacrifice of party and friends for the gratification of selfishness that nothing can appease. These are truths worthy of consideration. party had succeeded, the chance for the county tick-These are truths worthy of consideration

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel says:

Herald and Seutinel says:

"Mr. Lyon, the late senior Deputy Collector, has gone to Washington to have an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of some merchants here who feel highly indignant at the course the Collector of this port is pursuing. There is one French house who have had goods seized to the amount, in value, of \$50,000, and a true bill of perjury, &c. has been found against them by the Grand Jury, and Mr. James Campbell, a late Deputy Collector, through whose connivance the frauds were committed, has given evidence, and it is reported he has received from Mr. Hoyt securities that he shall be unharmed. The civil suit will soon come on, and should they be forfeited, Mr. Hoyt will put \$25,000 in his pocket, which it would seem is all he cares about."

NEWSPAPER.—Every London newspaper of this first class has—
An editor with a yearly salary of from £600 to £1000. APPARATUS FOR EDITING AND PUBLISHING A LONDON

A sub-editor with a yearly salary of from £400 to £600. From ten to fourteen regular reporters, paid from four to six guineas weekly.

From thirty to thirty-five compositors in the print

ng office.

Several persons to read and correct the proofs. A certain number of men and boys to attend the

A publisher and sub-publisher.
A number of clerks in the office to receive advertisements and keep accounts.
Various other individuals engaged in subordinate

duties.

The cost of reporting generally amounts to upwards of £3000 yearly.

The salaries paid weekly to editors, reporters and others do not fall short of £130.

Add the expenses of occasional reporting, the cost of foreign newspapers and correspondents, and the sums paid for expresses, &c. &c. and the total weekly expenditures can be hardly estimated under £250 or £13,000 per annum,—about sixty thousand dollars.

Joseph Bonaparte, and suite, arrived at N. York by the packet ship Philadelphia, from London, on Sunday last. He has since repaired to Philadelphia, and probably intends again taking up his residence at Bordentown, to spend the remainder of his days in this country. The Bourbon policy of excluding the Bonaparte family from France, from fear that they may overturn the government by their presence, made his residence in Europe disagreeable.

The Steamboat Act .- By the late act of Congress it is made the duty of the masters and owners of all sea going vessels, to have suction hose and fire en-gines, and from rods and chains instead of tiller ropes, under a penalty of \$300. They are also required to carry long-boats or yawls, capable of containing forty persons, where the tonnage of the steamboat does not exceed 200 tons, and where it shall exceed that tonnage, three long-boats or yawls, under the same penalty.

A meeting of steamboat owners, officers, &c. was lately held at Cincinnati, which gravely resolved that the law of Congress regulating steamboats pinches owners and officers rather severely, and is, in almost every particular, any thing but what it ought to be; that Congress has exhibited in the law an utter ignorance of the subject of steam naviga-tion; and that that section of the law which requires 'iron rods or chains" as a means to steer by is su premely ridiculous: wherefore, the use of such rods or chains (in despite of Congress and courts) will not be permitted on their boats, or countenanced on those of others.

NAVY GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It having been represented to this Department that the regulations prescribing the "uniform dress" for officers of the Navy, are not, in all cases conformed to. It is hereby ordered, that all officers on service, or re-It is hereby ordered, that all thicks of the porting for service, do wear the uniform dress or undress to which their rank entitles them, as established by the said regulations.

J. K. PAULDING.

Expedition over land to Mexico .- A company has Expedition over land to Mexico.—A company has lately been formed in Texas, for the purpose of opening a new road to Mexico, and supplying the inhabitants with clothing, which is very much wanted, in consequence of the French blockade. Merical the supplying the supplyi chandise to the value of fifty thousand dollars is to be taken by the first expedition, which is to consist of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Major Le Grand. A NATIONAL BANK-SUPERSEDED.

The New York Express says:

"We doubt very much whether the establishment of a National Bank will be brought forward again for many years to come. The United States Bank has now got a foot hold in this city, and in a manner that is likely to be permanent. It is established under a law of our State, which, it is stated, if altered or repealed, cannot state, which, it is stated, it aftered or repeated, cannot affect those banking institutions which have been or may be organized under it; and if this is correct we do not see why the charter is not perpetual. The bank is now in successful operation in this city, as well as in Philadelphia; its branches are established in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and various other large places. As soon as the local banks in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi the local banks in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi resume specie payments, as they unquestionably will in the course of a few months, there is no reason why this bank may not deal in domestic exchanges as ex ensively and at as low rates as formerly. We have it from such authority as we deem satisfactory, that the great bulk of their operations, here will consist in discounting this description of paper. The other large banks recently commenced in this city under the present law, and the great charters granted in South Carolina, Teonessee and Mississippi, will, beyond all question, soon be in operation. Most of them have established a credit in Europe that will afford them the facilities they require. These banks will find it for their interest also to deal in domestic exchanges; all of which will create a rivalin domestic exchanges; all of which will create a rival-ry and a competition that will keep down the rate of in-ternal exchanges to a point equivalent to the transpor-

ry and a competition that will keep down the rate of internal exchanges to a point equivalent to the transportation of specie.

"If the rate of exchange should rule in all parts of the United States at or about one per cent., as we think it will, the next object will be to have a description of bank notes, that will be received throughout the United States at par, or a fraction under. If this can be effected, there will be no need of a National Bank.

"We are informed that as soon the banks at the South have resumed specie payments, it is the intention of the present United States Bank to issue a description of bank notes that shall be generally current throughout the country, and they will do this by making them payable in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and perhaps other places. Bank notes with the advantage of redemption at various points, and based upon the well known credit and solvency of the United States Bank, would, without question, be received every where, and would enont question, be received every where, and would en-joy perfect confidence. The travelling community would be accommodated, and every individual wishing to transmit a hundred dollar bill, from one end of th country to the other, could do so with perfect security and without loss. The convenience to the public would be very great, and the advantage to the bank immense, as such notes would enjoy a circulation probably greater than at any period since its establishment under the old

The Money Market - Affairs are in a little confusion The Money Market.—Allairs are in a little confusion just now. The operations in specie are so large as to set the banks on their guard. Something like a million has gone to Europe, a half million to the British provinces to pay for bills of exchange, and just now about six hundred thousand has been drawn by the Bank of the United States, which we are told is to go to the great bank at Charleston. This is in part the proceeds of Gen. Hamilton's loan which the United States Bank is made the agent for negociating. Our market is largely drained of money to supply the lack of other sections, by means of certificates of deposite, post notes, and credits in all shapes. The largest of all borrowers is the bank of the United States. It has been able by the establishment of its bank in New York to borrow about half a million by way of deposits, and its post notes are constantly in market at six per cent. A large propor-tion of those which have fallen due in September and October have been renewed for six months more. It is estimated that from two to thee millions of the post notes of the United States Bank are now held by our City Banks. The Bank of the United States has sup-plied a large proportion of exchange for the remittances to be made by the Royal William. The bills are pro-bably drawn against Gen. Hamilton's loan, at least to a considerable extent.

The Onondaga Standard, formerly a spirited Conservative paper, but latterly a quiescent follower of Executive dictation, holds the following language in relation to the great struggle now going on in the Empire State. Will the Albany Argus sanction such sentiments, or will the offender be forthwith "read out of the Democratic party?"

"The Sub-Treasury is not at issue in the coming election, for the republican party is itself divided upon that subject, and yet it unites upon its tickets as usual, without reference to that question; at least so we find without reference to that question; at least so we find it to be the case so far as we, ourselves, and no small number of our friends, are involved. We are no less opposed to that measure than we have ever been, and yet we shall give our cordial support to the republican nominations, without asking questions as to the views of candidates in respect to it. We do not regard it as of sufficient importance to be permitted to usurp the vital considerations which have entered in the issues of previous conflicts."

The Evening Post and the Albany Argus contend that it is the Sub-treasury, and that alone, which constitutes the great question at issue before the people of New York." "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?"

LAND SLIDES.-The New Orleans Bulletin of the

10th instant says:—

"The low stage of water has occasioned the caving in of the earth at the landing of almost every town on the banks of the Mississippi. The first accident of the kind occurred at New Orleans, which swallowed up a kind occurred at New Orleans, which swallowed up a portion of the wharves along the Picayune Tier. The next happened at Vicksburg, and more recently the Free Trader describes two other land slides at Rodney at Natchez.
"In the latter place the land had cracked in two pla-

ces near the cotton press, and extended nearly as low down as the steambaat hotel. The walls of the cotton watehouse erected near the press were cracked considerably, and it is supposed they will have to be remov-A centleman direct from Rodney states that a por-

A gentleman direct from Rodney, states that a por-tion of the town had fallen into the river, and that two houses had actually been destroyed by the land-slide or caving of the back. No tidings of a similar disaster at Grand Guif has yet reached us, and protected as that place is, by the rocky abutments of the Gulf Hills, there s a probability that it may escape the threatened mis

Berkshire Agricultural Show.—The late Agricultural Show at Pittsfield, Berkshire, Mass., exceeded tural Show at Pittsfield, Berkshire, Mass., exceeded that of any previous year in the breeds of the animals exhibited, and the qualities of the domestic goods manufactured. This is the 28th anniversary of the society—being the oldest of the kind in the United States. The exercises opened with the ploughing match, which drew together a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The show of cattle was very large, and among them were seen crosses of the most esteemed breeds, Durham, Devonshire, Ayrshire, &c. A very great improvement was observed in the quality of the swine.

Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper, it is said, is engaged in preparing the Naval History of the United States. We advise him to procure a list, which Mr. Secretary Paulding can supply him, of all the present officers of the Navy, who take precedence as "cut purses" and "cutthroats," as well as those who rank as "sneaks," "skulks," "cobblers and tinkers," and acolytes generally in meanness and villainy.—Nat. Gaz.

Sports of the Far West .- There is something exciting even in the paragraph which follows from the last Iowa News: Elk and Buffalo Hunt .- We understand that several

sporting fellows in the mines and in the vicinity of Bell-view, intend starting in a week or two to the country on the head of Maquokats, Turkey, &c. for an Elk and Buffalo chase. They are said to be plenty in a couple of days' drive from this place. This will be fine sport, and must soon be embraced or our settlements will drive them to lands farther off

Straw Bonnets .- In 1817, when straw bonnets first became general, it was common to trim them with bunches of artificial wheat or barley, in car; on which the following lines were written:

"Who now of threatening famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain!
See how the wheat sheaves nod amid the plumes,
Our barns are now transferred to drawing rooms,
And husbands who indulge in active lives.
To fill their granaries may thrash their wives!"

B. B. THATCHER.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star, furnishes the following information respecting B. B. Thatcher, who has been long absent in Europe:—"Mr. Thatcher, of Boston, returns to America by the steam packet of Oct. 20th. He appears in very bad health. He has seen England, Ireland and Scotland very thoroughly, and made a high reputation among the London literari.

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JOSEPH D. BEERS, Preson Walter Mead, Cashier.

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